MEXICO.

[By Telegraph.]

New-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1879.

By the steamship Habana we have advices from Minatitlan to the 17th inst.

The mails and passengers were robbed by the Pa bicios. The former were cut open six miles from the tows of Tehnantepec.

Miramon had dissolved his Cabinet. Marquez had revolted against Miramon, but the Liberals were besieging him in Guadalajura.

The Archbishop of Mexico had excommunicated the Liberal party.

Gen. Weil had been defeated in Tamanlipas

losing all his artillery.

Gen. Degollado had assumed command of the Lib eral army. He promises to take the capital by Ocsober, but wants \$3,000,000 and 40,000 men to do it. The decree against the church property was being

The bonds of the matured debt had risen ten pe

The schooner Star is below, with Vera Cruz dates of the 14th inst. The news is unimportant. Political affairs were unchanged. The Star has \$100,000 in

From The New Orleans Picayone, Aug. 13. The United States Mail steamship Indianola, Capt.

The United States Mail steamship Indianols, Capitalian Flanders, from Brazos Santiago, on the 11th inst., reached her wharf about I o'clock this morning.

The Conducts, which left Zaca case on the 8th uit, brought seven hundred thousand dollars in specie, most of which was brought by the Indianols. The whole smooth was previously engaged by her, but the acting agent of the firm of J. Hale & Co. sends his share of the control of the firm of J. Hale & Co. sends his share of the control of the firm of J. Hale & Co. sends his share of the control of the firm of J. Hale & Co. sends his share of the control of the firm of J. Hale & Co. sends his share of the control of the firm of J. Hale & Co. sends his share of the firm of J. Hale & Co. sends his share of the firm of J. Hale & Co. the same, \$225,000, by the Arizons. All the other merchants complied with their agreements, and the balance of the Conducts, a half million, comes by the

Indiancla.

At the Gubernatorial election on the 1st inst.,
Browneville gave a large majority for Runnelle. It
was there generally believed that Houston will be

The yellow fever excitement in Brownsville had be The yellow fever excitement in Brownsville had begun to abate. The purser reports that medical men of the place were of opinion that no genuine case of yellow fever had occurred under their practice. On the other hand, The Brownsville Flag of the 4th says: We regret to state that there have been several deaths from fever among the unacclimated portion of the residents of this city, which the physicians have pronourced yellow fever. If it is an epidemic here at present, it has not proved nearly so fatal as last seasen, and our physicians and nurses are better prepared to treat it; yet we regard it as dangerous for those who have not had the disease to venture to our town. They might escape, but the chances are against them. A great many transient passengers, principally Mexicans and Germans, from the interior, have lately passed through Brownsville, and all the rooms at the fashnous le restaurant, Victor's, were engaged.

passed through Brownsville, and all the rooms at the fee hionable restaurant, Victor's, were engaged.

Gen. Gandalupe Garcia had left Matamoras to join the Liberal army, and strong hopes were entertained in his success. The new volunteer regiment was preparing to leave for Tampico also, to join the Liberal army. Gen. Degollado had lately returned from Tampico and had made arrangements with Garcia for the next campion.

next campaign.
On the 10th inst. the decree of Juarez, "nationalized the 10th inst.

On the 10th inst. the decree of Juarez, "nationalizing" the Church property of Mexico, was published in Spanish and English, and the occasion was celebrated by the firing of guns and a general parade. Every one in Brownswille and Matamoros were confident in the opinion that Sr. Lerdo de Tejada would succeed in negotiating a loan in the United States.

The gentlemen who lately passed through this city car route north, D. Octoviano Perez, D. Joaquin Ortega and D. Antonio de Santiago, we learn from the Boletin of Montercy, are commissioned to buy arms for the State of Zaca*ccas.

The Montercy Boletin records the death of Don Jose Antonio de la Garza y Garza Cantu, of the cathedral of that city, and the founder of the extensive hospital now going up.

The annual Monterey fair commences on the 4th of September. Grand preparations are being made for the occasion.

Correspondence of The N. O. Picayune.

HAVANA, Aug. 9, 1859. The mails of the steamship Conway, from Tampico and Vera Cruz, have come to hand. Dates from the latter port are to the 2d inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 30th of July. The health of Vera Cruz

is not good.

The political news is that Miramon intends taking The pelitical news is that Miramon intends taking the field again, and report adds that Zuloaga will be left Acting-President of the Republic, at the capital. The party of Miramon seems to be in course of dissolution, from the vital want of "dinero." Everywhere his troops, without anything else to do, are betaking themselves to the highway.

The troops of Zuazua, on the other hand, are in a worse plight, if possible, without efficient leaders, munitions of war, food or pluck. They are likewise scattered over the country, laying the helpless people under contribution, wherever opportunity offers.

Among the political documents brought by the Conway, is a protest from Miramon against the decree of Jaarez, confiscating the Church property. In a not to the French Minister also, declaring the decree null and void, he gives formal notice to foreigners resident

nd void, he gives formal notice to foreigners resident in the country that, giving faith to it or any way politi-cally recognizing it, they will be considered as viola-ting their neutrality and forfeiting their right to protec-tion. The President adds that the nation will never contracts made under it.

INTERESTING FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

A MISSOURI GEOLOGIST'S REPORT.

From The St. Louis Bulletin, Aug. 17.

Samuel Leonard, President of the Rocky Mountain
Cny and Colonization Company, favored us with a
visit this morning, and from him we learn the following facts, which at this time will be of universal interest:

ing facts, which at this time will be of universal interest:

Mr. Leonard arrived in this city about 9 o'clock last night, by the steamer Skylark. He brings with him valuable specimens of gold in nuggets and dust, also some quartz gold. He left the heart of the diggings on the 25th of July last, and came in by private express.

Mr. Leonard is a resident of Louisiana, Pike County, in this State, and left for the mines about the let of April. He arrived at the diggings on the 25th of May, having gone out with ozen. The object of his mission was to make a thorough examination of the geography and geology of the Rocky Mountain region from Fort Laramie to Santa Fé, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the gold-bearing region, and to select the most suitable location for the establishment of a colony.

Mr. Leonard, who is one of the first geologists of Missouri, pursued his explorations from Fort Laramie through the heart of the mountains and the mining ceuntry, as far south as the streams of the Colorado. Having thus surveyed the ground thoroughly, he located at the mount of Clear Creek, where it passes through the mountains. He informs us that he found gold in all the streams that have their source near the cone sow-capped mountains, and that in these streams the quantity of gold was about the same. The larger streams that headed near the base of the mountains but little gold was found and it was not the same in all.

In the streams that headed near the base of the mountains but little gold was found and it was not the same in all.

steams the quantity of gold was about the same. The larger streams to the corner brought down larger deposits, but, as a general thing, it was about the same in all.

In the streams that headed near the base of the mountains bull fille gold was found, and it was upon these streams that the prospecting of the great returned eighpointed; and being the highest point on the Missour Durac, who make a trip with the El Paso to the mount of Missour the various rip and the control of the same and the summar of the main ring.

In the streams that the prospecting of the great returned eighpointed; and being the country about the mining range has every evidence of having been tessed about by volcanie cruptions, and all the fragments of the crust were found inclining toward the summar of the main ridge.

Three are about 4,000 people in the western end of Kanasa dependent upon the mines. Out of that sumber about 4,000 people in the western end of Kanasa dependent upon the mines. Out of that sumber about 4,000 people in the western end of Kanasa dependent upon the mines. Out of that sumber about 4,000 people in the western end of Kanasa dependent upon the mines. Out of that sumber about 4,000 people in the western end of Kanasa dependent upon the mines. Out of that sumber about 4,000 people in the western end of Kanasa dependent upon the mines. The out of the star in the summar of the main ridge.

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There are abou

is anticipated by enthuriastic emigrants. The object of his visit is to obtain machinery for the purpose of of his winit is to obtain machinery for the purpose of extracting gold from the rock itself, and also of procuring better means than any now used at the mires for the washing of sand obtained from the larger streams. That there is gold there in seemingly fabulous quantities, and enough for all, Mr. Leonard is certain. He brings with him about 18 pounds of pure gold. He obtained this quantity while prosecuting his reploying studies and laving a foundation for future geological studies and laying a foundation for future

Mr. Leonard is connected with Mr. Wm. II. Bates, diene. Mr. Leonard is connected with all. White formerly of Dubuque, who went to the mines April, and who will be in St. Louis next Sunday. Bates is a man of means and energy, and now we about haff a million of dollars, made during his st the mines. He is President of the Jefferson Qui the mines. He is President of the Jefferson Quartz Lead Mining Company, and also visits the East with the intention of returning to the mines with a stock of various kinds of quartz-crushing machines. The article of gold exhibited to us is of the finest quality, and with scarced and provided to the finest

quality, and with scarcely any quicksilver. Two or three pounds are in nuggets about twice the size of

DISCOURAGING ACCOUNTS

From The St. Joseph Journal, Aug. 16.

In the forenoon of yesterday we received a call from our old friend, H. C. Jones, esq., of Rails County, who, accompanied by his father, has just returned from the Pike's Peak gold mines, and whose departure for that region we mentioned some weeks since.

The elder Jones, who is an old California miner, took out a complete cutift, consisting of some six wagons down to be one of the constant of the contraction.

out a complete cutift, consisting of some six wagons drawn by ozen, with loose riding horse, and was accompanied by his son H. C., several young men of his neighborhood, and three stout, active negro men of his own. After prospecting to his full satisfaction for three weeks, throughout the various mines, with poor success, he gave it up as a hopeless undertaking, sold out his supplies, and at once returned to the States.

Mr. J. states that there is great humbuggery practised out there in regard to sales of claims. A claim is reported sold at \$10,000, when the original owner probably never realizes a cent. The amount is to be paid in dust taken out of the claim, and if nothing, or only a small amount is taken out, of course the disposer gets nothing; but, on the contrary, if the claim turns out rich, which is very rarely the case, then the purchaser pays the installments.

turns out rich, which is very rarely the case, then the purchaser pays the installments.

Our informants estimate the number in the mines, when they left, at 20,060. There was little or no suffering in the mines, and provisions were plenty, and comparatively chesp. Mr. Jones sold his bacon and sugar at \$18 per hundred each, and flour at \$10. At the time they left there were not more than a dozen leads that were paying, and all of those had been discovered since the enigration first started. There are great hopes of rich diggings being discovered on the western slope of the mountains, but as the country is inhabited by rude and washlike savages, embittered against the whites by and warlike savages, embittered against the whites by the Mormons, and as insurmountable snow-capped peaks intervene, the route is not considered practicable, ud no successful attempts to penetrate those wilds have

and no successful attempts to penetrate those wilds have as yet been made.

Our informants fully confirm the awful suffering on the Smoky Hill route to Pike's Peak, and state that that route has been entirely abandoned by returning emigrants. They all now come down the Piatte. The Messrs. Jones' train came that route. They state that both men and animals suffered considerably over the barren, sandy plains intervening between Denver City and the crossing of Piatte River; but from the latter place they had fine rains and grass, and a bracing, salubrious air.

THE GOLD REGION. Correspondence of The Leavenworth Times.

ACHARIA, Aug. 2, 1850. AURARIA, Aug. 2, 1859.
The Constitutional Convention assembled at Denver City yesterday. Judge S. W. Wagoner was chosen President, and Thomas Gibson, Clerk. The Convention being called to order, after an opening prayer by Elder Goode, a Committee on Credentials was appointed, and reported 163 delegates, who took their seats. The President and Clerk then tendered their seats. seats. The President and Clerk then tendered their resignation, and a Committee to report efficers for the meeting was appointed. A motion was introduced, that the Convention adjourn to meet in Auraria this morning, which was carried by a vote of 47 to 21, which seemed to put a very serious damper on the spirits of the Denver City delegates.

The Convention assembled this morning at Auraria, at 8 o'clock a. m., and, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, the Committee on Permanent Officers reported for President Capt. Garrison; Vice-Presidents, Messers. Wood. Stout. Arnett, and Rogers; Chief Clerk, Thos.

for President Capt. Garrison; Vice-Presidents, Mesers. Wood, Stout, Arnett, and Rogers; Chief Clerk, Thos. Gibson; Assistant Clerk, Thomas McAfee, all of whom were elected by the Convention. Elder Goode was elected Chaplain. After some preliminary business had been disposed of, several resolutions were offered in reference to asking Congress for a Territorial organization, instead of forming a State Constitution; and the following, offered by Mr. D. D. Williams, is now before the Convention:

"Whereas, At the last session of this Convention a resolution was adopted that the business of this Convention to strictly confined to the organization of the State Government, giving the boundaries, &c., and it now appearing to the Convention that the subject of a Territorial Organization should also be considered by this Gov vention in connection with said State Organization, and the question determined at once, whether this Convention proceed to four a State Constitution or memoralize Congress for a Territorial Organization; Therefore, Resolved That a Committee of one member from each precinct be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report to the Convention, which is the proper course for this Convention to pursue in reference to this subject."

After considerable debate the Committee was ap-

vention, which is the proper course for this Convention to pursue in reference to this subject."

After considerable debate the Committee was appointed, with instructions to report to-morrow, at 9 o'clock a. m. The Convention then adjoured.

The gold mines are prospering still, and, with one or two exceptions, the old claims are paying as well as ever. New discoveries are being made daily, and extending both north and south through the mountains. Great excitement has prevailed within the last few days in regard to reports from near the head-waters of the Colorado River, that miners are making a pound of gold a day to the man. Several hundred men, we believe, have gone to test the matter; so we shall probably soon know the truth. The quartz in some of the leads opened in Gregory's diggings have been tested, and proved very rich. A Committee that were appointed to test the quartz taken out of the Mammoth lead, report the lowest grade 25 cents of gold to the pound of quartz, and the highest 80 cents to the pound, and the lead from three to six feet in width. Thus are new and rich things being developed in the Rocky Mountain mines.

PIONEER TRIP TO FORT BENTON.

From The St. Lowis Democrat, Aug. 17.

Some fifteen or twenty years ago, when Council Bluffs and Omaha were Indian country, and St. Joseph was considered the furthermost point of civilization on the Missouri, Pietre Choutean, Jr., of this city, well known as the head of the American Fur Company, conceived the project of navigating the Upper Missouri by steam. The project was pronounced foolish and impossible by many of that gentleman's friends and partners, and steamboat men generally, and the loss of any boat with which the trip should be attempted was confidently predicted. Finally, by taking all the responsibility and risk upon himself, the attempt was made, and the navigation of the Missouri River as far up as the month of the Yellowstone, nearly three thousand miles from here, pronounced practicable. As was right and proper, a large and pecuniary reward, in the trade of that country, resulted to Mr. Chouteau, whose individual courage had inaugurated the popular and widely known "mountain trip."

Since then several captains have contended for the honor of reaching the highest point on the Missouri. Till this year the honor rested with Capt. Durac, who made a trip with the El Paso to the mouth of Milk River, some 250 miles above the Yellowstone. During the last Winter Charles P. Chouteau, acting under the advice of his father, Pierre Chouteau, ir., determined if he could obtain the contract for carrying up the Indian stores from government, to make an attempt to reach Fort Benton by steambest. Succeeding in getting the contract, he immediately chartered the Chippewa for un to Fort Union in connection with the Company's boat, the Spread Eagle, and from thence to take the Government supplies to Fort Benton. A large proportion of the risk upon the Chippewa was taken by the American Fur Company, insurance effices being cautious about taking risks upon a boat, which, in their opinion, had so many probabilities in favor of her loss. As in the case of the Pioneer trip to the Yellowstone, so in this, failure and los

year 4,000 miles was proved not only to be fessible, that, with able commanders, of easy accomplishment. Heretefere the trip in Mackinaw boats, eccupied ninety days. The Chippewa accomplished it in four-teen days. On the 18th of July, her head was turned homeword, and this morning she has probably reached St. Louis, having been absent a period of eighty four

in a few menths the wagen road new being surveyed In a few months the wagon road now being surveyed by Lieut. Mullen, from Walla Walla, on the Pacific side of the mountains to Fort Benton will be completed, and the journey by way of Fort Benton to Washington Territory and the northern part of Oregon, can be much more safely and quickly accomplished than by way of California. Preights can be earlied through by this route for one-half that it would cost to convey them to Washington Territory by any other route. The Indian supplies for Washington Territory and Oregon will next year go up the Missouri, and in a year or two men will begin to appreciate the importance to the country of the success of this undertaking. We are satisfied that no trip of so much importance has been undertaken for years, and we honor aike the man who projected it, who risked his means for it, and the able hands which carried it successfully through. Let the names of Pierre Chouteau, jr., Capt. John B. La Barge, and C. P. Chouteau be forever placed with those of Lewis and Clark, and let it be re-membered that to them we are to an extent indebted for the large amount of wealth, daily increasing, which flows to us from the Univer Missouri.

that to them we are to an extent indebted for the large amount of wealth, daily increasing, which flows to us from the Upper Missouri.

When the Chypewa left Fort Union for Fort Ben-ton, the command of the Spread Eagle was given to

When the chappews left rot tagle was given to ton, the command of the Spread Eagle was given to W. U. Ater. The river was at the time falling rapidly, and he entertained fears that if he did not pash her down the river she would be unable to get out this season. Acting under this impression he started down the river, and was not overtaken on the Chippewa until some distance below Fort Pierre. It is pretty generally believed that this action of his was wise, and more than probably saved the Spread Eagle.

Lord Richard Groevenor, son of the Marquis of Westminster, entirely recovered from the effects of his four days fast, while lost on the prairie below Fort Union, went up on the Chippewa to Fort Benton, and returned as far as Atchison, where he left the boat with the intention of taking the overland route for California. He carries with him the hearty good wishes of his companions on his mountain trip. Mesers. Wimar and Isaacs, the talented young artists of this city, look finely, and return with porfolios crowded with sketches of Indian faces and Indian scenes, and we hope soon to see displayed exact representations of the most wild to see displayed exact representations of the most wild spots on the Missouri. News was received from Capt. Reynolds and his ex-

News was received from Capt. Reynolds and its exploring party. All were erjoying fine health, and there
was a prospect of his having a successful expedition.
He had reached a point in the Black Hills, some ten
miles back of Fort Pierre.

The Indians are reported at peace with the whites,
dans, which we mentioned a day or two since. The
Sioux have told the Mandaus that they may expect Sioux have told the Mandaus that they may expect
two more battles, and there may be some danger to the
whites, now that the boats have withdrawn their proteeting influence. Game was plenty on the trip.
Thousands of buffalo were seen daily above Fort
Union, and elk, mountain sheep, big horns, deer and
grizzly hear in abundance. Every one on the trip had
his full share of bunting, and of the best kind.
Only one accident happened on the trip, and this
came very near being serious. Mr. Jacob Snyder, the
excellent mate of the Spread Eagle, was working the

excellent mate of the Spread Eagle, was working the "Nigger" engine, when his foot became entangled in it, and be had his great toe torn off. He suffers no inconvenience from the loss now. To his carefulness and efficiency may be attributed the fact that there was no serious accident on the trip.

The excitement at the Levee yesterday on the land-

The excitement at the Levely generous on the taking of the Spread Eagle was intense. So mexpected was the success of the pioneer trip to Fort Benton, that every one wished to hear the rews and hundreds flocked down to her at the first sound of her guns. The Spread Eagle brought down about 4,331 packs of robes and skins, or near 43,000.

GOV. CHASE ON THE SLAVERY QUES-TION.

Gov. Chase addressed a meeting of the citizens of Union County, Ohio, on the 16th inst. We find the following account of his speech in The Ohio State

He began by reviewing the Breslin defalcation, deny-He began by reviewing the Bressin details on, deaying the constantly-reiterated falsehood that he had ever attempted to screen Gibson, and defending Mr. Sparrow from the foul aspersions which his party organs were continually casting upon him for having told the trath in his report. Mr. Pagh's recent speech was devoted entirely to the question of Slavery, but Gov. C. thought there were important State questions before us—interests entirely unconnected with Siavery. was devoted entirely to the question of Slavery, but Gov. C. thought there were important State questions before un—interests entirely unconnected with Slavery. These important interests, he had great satisfaction in saying, had been, by the Republican administration, watched and cared for. They were not now candidates, and they went out of office feeling that there was nothing there which they feared to have investigated. They did think there was something there, which the more it was understood by the people, the more it would be commended by them.

Gov. C. then turned to the Slavery question. He did not believe in the theory that a majority had the right to make of any man or woman a slave forever. States had the right to legislate on their own affairs, and this was the sovereignty which our fathers, dying, bequeathed to us. The people also had the right to elect their own efficers, but, to show the insincernty of the professions of the so-called Democratic Legislature of last Winter, that body appointed a Board with power to appoint Police Commissioners for the City of Cincinnati! That was Popular Sovereignty!

Forcible allusion was made to the canal legislation of last Winter, and that precious body placed before the people in no enviable light. No honest Democrat

ture of last Winter, that body appointed a Board with power to appoint Pelice Commissioners for the City of Cincinsal: That was Popular Soveriginty:

Forcible allacion was made to the canal legislation of last Winter, and that precious body placed before the people in no enviable light. No honest Democrate could look into these various transactions and defend them. The people's money should be protected, but the present sub-treasury was a frand and a failure. If the Republican legislation upon this subject had been adopted by the Democrats when they came into power, every single dollar of the defalcation would have been asfe. This sub-treasury required no security for money deposited with country treasurers—not a single bond for security. The law taxed people to pay premiums on bank notes. They had in the vanits of the treasury—bank notes; for their taxes the law required them to pay specie. They had promises to pay; and the bankers were the sub-treasury. The Democratis had searched the Republican record, but found no evidence of recklessness. But what did they find! Why, that the Republican Legislature had passed laws to protect the liberties of the people of Ohio. "If you wan negroes caught you must catch them yeurself," said the Republican enactment. "We "did not build jalks and keep them open for you to put "your slaves in, with our criminals." And what did the Democratic Legislature do! They made haste to repeal these laws which exempted our people from the nacrable business of negro catching.

The Governor would not have the Slavery question shut out every other interest of the country, yet he knew perfectly well that it had assumed great and important proportions. He would say here, to-day, that nothing would satisfy the Slave Pover short of the spread of Slavery throughout all free Slates. The right of transit was claimed by elaw covers with perfect confidence, though long since repudicted by its author. The unsatide lemma case was referred to, as being Permotral to provide the sound propose to the free

Company of the Fourth Artillery, now at New-York, has been ordered to the school of practice at Fort Mon-rice. Capt. Borton's Company of the Third Artillery, when full, will be ordered to the same port to complete

VERMONT STATE TEACHERS' ASSO-CIATION.

Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 18, 1859. The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Vermont Teschers' Association closed here to-day. It has been a meeting of unusual interest, and cannot but be of great benefit to the cause of education in the State. The attendance has been much greater than at any previous meeting, and a large number of our leading men, both in Church and State, have been present and labored with a zeal that is truly comme Three years ago the Association met at Rutland, and at no time did the number in attendance exceed fifty. A few noble souls were there, however, and did all in their power to awaken a revival in educational interest in Vermont, and the present session has shown some of the fruits of their labors. Throughout the whole three days session the commodious and beautiful Town Hall has been full, not of spectators alone, but of noble and working teachers, and parents, and friends of education. On Tuesday morning the Rev. W. Child, D. D., of Castleton, delivered an address on education—What is the education that should be aimed at in our Common Schools, and how shall it be attained? It was replete with sound, practical common sense. The object of all education, said he, is to make every man the most of a man that he can be. He would make physical training a part of education, for in this world a body is necessary to a man, and the best of bodies is necessary to the best of men. The best use of all the senses is an essential part of education. The best and primal busness of education is to put every child in the way of finding himself, his whole self, and of using himself to the highest and best purposes of his being—for all true education is self-development. In the afternoon the audience listened with uncommon attention to a lecture on Electuon by the Rev. F. T. Russell of New Britain, Connecticut. He was followed by the Rev. L. A. Austin, tutor in Middlebury College, with an essay on the value of correct reading in mental culture. In the evening a social gathering was held at the public rooms of the University, and the Association was cordially welcomed to Burlington in a neat and appropriate speech by our popular Speaker of the House, the Hou. G. F. Edmunds. On Wednesday formona a statement of the progress and present condition of the educational movement was made by J. S. Adams, esq.. Secretary of the Board of Education. Mr. Adams be maltiplied. He has been the chief worker in the educational movement in Vermont. May the number of living, working, progressing men like Mr. Adams be multiplied. He has been the chief agent in arousing the Legislature to the caune, and during the last two years has held Teachers' Institute interest in Vermont, and the present session has shown some of the fruits of their labors. Siade, a school journal has been established, which, though but five numbers have yet been issued, has a subscription list of over 1,000. This is certainly encouraging when we compare it with the New-Hampshire school journal, which has been established three years, and has but 500 subscribers. In the sfernoon a discussion on the best method of teaching grammar was sustained by the Rev. C. W. Cushing, of Albany, N. Y., and Prof. Buckham, of Vermont University. Mr. C. L. Baich of New-York, who was, happily, present, favored the Association with a very profound and elaborate artiof New-York, who was, happily, present, izvered the Association with a very profound and elaborate article in favor of deferring the study of grammar as taught in books notil the mind has become somewhat disciplined. In the evening the Hon. Daulel Needham of Hartford delivered an address on Teaching as a profession. After the address the "school ma'ams" of Vermont presented Mr. Secretary Adams with a beautiful and valuable watch-chain, as a token of their appreciation of him as a laborer in the school reform. He thanked the ladies, in a speech which came from the bottom of his noble heart. The principal thing of interest on Taursday was the The principal thing of interest on Thursday was the resolutions in reference to the death of Gov. Slade, which were moved, with appropriate remarks, by Prof. G. N. Boardman of Muddlebury College. The Association closed with the belief in every mind t the day is not far distant when the schools of the Gr Mountain State will be as noble and elevated as the schools of any other State in the Union.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE VER MONT DEMOCRACY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

RUTLAND COUNTY, Vt., Aug. 14, 1859. It will be remembered that the Democratic nominee for Governor in Vermont, Mr. Saxe, in accepting the honor conferred upon him by the Nominating Convention, delivered himself of a speech in prose, in which he facetiously referred the people to his "first annual message" for a full exposition of his political senti-

As Mr. Saxe is a wit by pature, and a joker by profession, this indefinite postponement was pronounced at the time, one of tis best "bits;" and as most of

at the time, one of its best "bits;" and as most of our people knew but little, and up to the time of his nomination, cared less, for the political fancies of the poetical nominee, it was thought quite proper that all should await patiently the time specified when this flow) important premulgation should be made.

But all our people are not favored with a poet's vision, and therefore cannot see as far into the future as those more blessed. To such, the dim distance of the promised day gives discouragement, and I am almost ready to aver that there are those who fear that if they await the coming of this "first message" that if they await the coming of this "first message" they will die in utter ignorance of the political senti-

they will die in utter ignorance of the political senti-ments of the poet chief of the Vermont Democracy.

To the end, therefore, that a reasonable hope may be kept alive in the hearts of such, and with a view to aid Mr. Saxe in gathering his jewels when he comes to prepare this first message, I herewith give his fa-mous epigram of 1884, upon the Kansas Protest of the 3,000 clergymen of New-England, and as a proper addendum, I give also a response, which at the time ap-peared in one of our State papers, and which, as it was then deemed pertinent, may not prove uninteresting or inapplicable now.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

BY SASE. This wonderful Nebraska bill has wrought A miracle that ne'er was seen or thought; Three thousand priests of pure New-Eugland breed, Who never in one point of faith agreed. And never will again—that I'll be sworn—Till the last leaf from Thine's old book is torn, Have tuned their throats to one harmonious strain, And draw together both by bit and rein. Religious ne'er could bind there in one tether. Religion ne'er could bind them in one teth But politics have brought these saints tors And knit them, not by Christian love of a But Christian hetred of their Southern bro

Another wonder comes of this Nebraska bill—
A miracle that both, with us, been off enacted;
A play of toadies to their master's will—
Are thousand doughfased men of Northern soil
New read the roll-call, and for aid are using
To help them gather up the wreck and spoil
Of that which comes of Northern wreck and profit
But are by sixvelsah driven where'er they chance to
faiter.
Democracy could ne'er bind them.

But are by save-han driven where'er they chance to find the process of the first process of the first process of the first process and the process of the first process of the fi

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Aug, 16, 1859. Among the most encouraging signs for 1860 is the project for circulating 100,000 copies of "He'per's Impending Crisis." It shows that the friends of Republican principles are taking hold in the right place and at the right time. It is a sad mistake to wait until a few months previous to an election before any efforts are made to carry it. And it is no less an error to spend all the money that is raised for election purposes in mere schemes of electionsering. Therefore I regard it as a sign of reform when we see money con-

I regard it as a sign of reform when we see money contributed to diffuse information upon political subjects; for it is not to be disguised that, with all the reading habits for which our people are praised, there is, nevertheless, a lamentable degree of ignorance prevailing on questions of political interest. And the greatest book in this line ever put between two covers is "Helper's Impending Cruis." Read it, if you doubt. Agents are now abroad soliciting subscriptions to a fund sufficient to publish 100,000 copies, at least, of the work. Mr. Holmes recently visited this city, and is going through some of the western counties, determined to make up a handsome purse from the Empire State. Mr. Underwood, I understand, is in New England, doing well in the same work. Let theffriends of Freedom take hold in earnest. I am sure that, with this book, Pennsylvanis, Illinois and Indiana can be made permanent Republican States; and that Delaware, Meryland, and Missouri, and perhaps Kentneky, may, in a few years be converted by it into flourishing Free States. Is not the experiment worth a trial? Several persons in Albany subscribed \$100 each, and several States. Is not the experiment by it into nourseling free States. Is not the experiment worth a trial? Several persons in Albany subscribed \$100 each, and several more ought to have done the same. There are rich men enough in this State to make up the sum needed (\$16,000) before this month closes. Will they not do

THE CANALS AND STATE PINANCES.

LETTER FROM AUDITOR BENTON.

CARAL DEPARTMENT, ALEANY, July 20, 1859.

Her. H. Gardner, Canal Commissioner, Lockport.

DEAR Siz: In complying with your request for an expression of my views in respect to the condition of the State as to its canal finances, I approach the subject with some reinctance; not that I have any fear to speak the honest convictions of my judgment on matters of general interest whenever the public welfare may seem to require it, but I have strong doubts whether, even now, any discussion, bowever elabcrate and pointed to questions of the first importance, can or will arouse the attention of our people to the examination of the subject upon which you have asked

The adversities which have been intentionally precipitated upon the most useful and beneficial cuterprise ever undertaken by the State, both as respects its internal political economy, and its relations with coterminous States, has involved us in a series of financial complications that will eventually bring upon us not only foul disgrace, but interminable public bur-dens, unless some radical and per manent measures are

The more we cheapen, without some good reason, the transit of property and products on our canals, produced and contributed by thirteen States of the Union, the heavier will be the burdens thrown needlessly upon the people. The legitimate traffic between the Atlantic and Western States, which cannot be dithe Atlantic and Western States, which cannot be di-verted by fair and remunerative competition from our canais, will be fully adequate with reasonable and properly-adjusted tolls to yield an annual income, if properly and fairly administered, to meet every cen-stitutional demand upon our canal revenues, so as ef-fectually to shield the public from any burden in re-gard to them.

gard to them.

The recent measures of the contracting Board in re-The recent measures of the contracting board in reducing the expenses of superintendence and repairs, was a sep taken in the right direction, and will, if rigidly adhered to and enforced, produce an annual saving to the State of more than \$400,000, without any depreciation in the usefulness of our proud imperial

water.

An unsparing hand must be laid upon the expenses of a collection when \$30,000 a year may better be saved than wasted. Why should the people be taxed to make up deficiencies so needlessly and causelessly created? What we now require, and soon must have. created? What we now require, and soon must have, is a well digested plan of public finance; of ways and means to meet the present and future wants of the State, until the annual canal revenues, under any circumstance, will produce an income sufficient to meet the just claims of the public creditors for canal indebtedness. The plan must embrace, or should be based upon equitable taxes. It is not now proposed to open or discuss what that plan should be, but there can be no doubt, judging from past experience, that a proposition which wends be strictly equitable and emineutly just would encounter very serious corporate opnositions.

A sinking fund to meet an annually accruing indebtadness should be fixed, certain and permanent, and its income or revenue drawn from available and unfailing sources, not liable to be interrupted or subject to diversion, nor dependent upon the opinion of any one to defeat the very objects which the creation and establishment of the fund were intended to secure. There cannot be any more doubt of the constitutionality of a deficiency loan upon the credit of either of the staking funds named in the seventh article of the Constitution to existly the claims of the public creditors, payable out of those funds, than there can be of the legality of the original debt. The debt in this case is contracted upon the credit of the fund; it is in fact a mere revenue bond provided for by the fifth section of the article, and hence the limitation and restrictions of the tweith section as to the creation of debts for other objects, have no application whatever. position.

A sinking fund to meet an annually accruing indebtdebts for other objects, have no application whatever. The expediency and policy of making such debts is an

entirely different matter.

These debts have heretofore been contracted, and the same must and will be repeated, or the claims of the credi ors of the State will be repudiated.

the credi ors of the State will be repuciated.

Waiving any farther discussion of theories, I will enter at once upon the main design of this letter. The accumulations of the Sinking Fund under section I of article 7 of the Constitution, from the lat day of January, 1856, to the lat day of July, 1858, eashled the State on the latter day to pay off \$1,558,605 34 of the canal stock debt of 1846; and in 1860 and 1861 \$3,126,074 23 on the latter day to pay off \$1,558,605 34 of the canal stock cebt of 1846; and in 1860 and 1861 \$3,126,074 23 of that debt fails due, and can not and will not be paid without the aid of deficiency loans on the credit of the fond. The available surplus of this fund on the 30th of September last was only \$812,086 45, and after paying the interest on the debt for the current year, the balance applicable to the principal will not much exceed \$200,000. A small contribution toward extinguishing a debt of \$3,000,000 in the course of two years. With the constitutional surplus of \$1,700,000 a year, this fund would pay more than \$1,000,000 annually of the old debt of 1816, and the whole of that debt would be liquidated by the canal tolls, before any part of the principal of the new debt, contracted under Section 3 of Article 7 for the enlargement and completion of the public works, would fall due. After which, the canal revenues would be applicable to the liquidation of the new debt. With a proper adjustment of the tolls, a rigid and economical enforcement of the cellection of them; a strict adherence to a reduction in the expenses of super intendence and repairs: and, though last, not the least important, the enactment of judicious and proper laws to protect the State against an injurious, unwise and inconsiderate competition, we can have but little doubt that a surplus of \$1.700,000 a year can be secured and maintained.

The characteristics of this convetition are peculiar.

centred and maintained.

The characteristics of this competition are peculiardemonstrative. It is destructive to the interests of
boss who promote and carry it on; it is directly hosthese who promote and carry it on; it is directly hostile to the welfare of the State, and ruinous to the industrial pursuits and business connected with the canals. It pays a bounty on the products of the Western States over those of our own State, and offers a premium on all flour manufactured beyond our borders injurious to our own milling interests. These following account of Disraeli at dinner, written twenty-fore reasons in his charming. Letters from under four reasons are in his charming. Letters from under

oners a premium on an nour manufactured beyond our borders injurious to our own milling interests. These are some of the particular benefits, faintly portrayed, of this landed competition.

What the people of Pennsylvania have achieved by the sale of their public works which cost nearly \$40,000,000, for \$7,500,000 to a railway corporation, will become a "fixed fact" in our own State, when our canals are struck off to the highest corporation bidder. It is this: a permanent direct tax to pay the principal and interest of our canal debt, and the levy of increased tolls on the sprinciparal and other products of the State, equal to a tax of one and a half mills upon the dollar annually, while the increased tolls on merchandise would materially enhance the burden upon our own State, and tend materially to cripple the commerce of New-York. While we feel very sensibly the effects of unrestrained and inconsiderate competition, we can see clearly the consequences of committing the commerce and carrying trade in and through the State to a corporate monapoly.

The present indebtedness of the State—I mean that which is called the "floating debt," arising out of the

The present indebtedness of the State—I mean that which is called the "floating debt," arising out of the construction of the public works—is now between two and a half and three millions of dollars. Other obligations, at present contingent, may arise that will require liquidation at some fature time. This amount is now too uncertain to be estimated. I will not suppose

now too uncertain to be estimated. I will not suppose
the people of the State capable of repadiating any fair
obligation incurred on their behalf, and it may therefore justly be assumed that the existing indebtedness
will be met by a direct tax for the whole amount due,
or that its payment will be provided for in the way indicated by recent legislative action.

If the loan of \$2,500,000 shall be approved by the
people at the next election, it will require the levy of
an annual tax of one-fifth of a mill on the dollar, upon
the valuations of 1858 to pay the annual interest on
the debt, and provide the constituent part of the fund
to redeem the principal of it in eighteen years. The
Constitution requires, and the law imposes an annual
tax sufficient to pay the interest on the loan as it falls
due, and to discharge the principal within the above
period.

period.

There is no probability, however, that the payment of the whole loan will be extended the entire period of

There is no probability, however, that the payment of the whole loan will be extended the entire period of eighteen years.

It will, no doubt, be reimbursable by installments of half a million of dollars at given periods, and as often as the accumulations of the Sinking Fund will redeem that amount of stock. At every periodical redemption of the principal, the tax for interest will be reduced in proportion to the reduction of the debt. A sinking fund of \$130,000 ayear will in every four years pay off \$500,000 of the debt, and consequently, if the stock bear interest at five per cent, the periodical reductions in the tax will be \$25,000 every four years.

If a plan of liquidation somewhat in conformity to the above shall be adopted, the contribution by tax during the last eight years of the loan will be a fraction over one-tenth of a mill upon the present valuations. It would be onerous and oppressive upon the people to raise the required funds by an immediate tax payable in one and two years; but the mode suggested by the law in question will afford all the relief demanded to cover the liabilities existing at the passage of the act. An annual investment of \$81,638.98 at 5 per cent, will pay off a debt of \$2,500,000 in eighteen years, showing that the annual investments will produce during the period if properly managed \$27,589.98, or nearly two-fitths of the whole principal debt. I cannot believe this mode of liquidation will be adopted, and the reason is the dangers to be apprehended from losses on the investments during the progress of maturity, unless the investments abound be confined or restricted to our State, or other stocks of equal credit. But if the method of paying off the principal debt. I cannot believe this mode of playing off the principal debt. I cannot believe this mode of playing off the principal of this debt by installments every four years should be adopted, the interest on the invested accumulations of the fund will amount to \$150,000.

Having had no properly managed \$276,589.98, or nearly

this debt, I can have no feeling except in common with every other citizen of the State, as to the result of the vote that may be given east November, on the approval of non-approval of the contemplated loss. But since we of the present generation, must be conpelled to pay by annual tax the interest on the new debt of \$12,000,000, it is no more than fair and just, they those who may come after us should take the heritage subject to this small incumbrance. If our citizens and true to themselves, and the paramount interest of the State, they will see to it in time that the principal of the new debt is liquidated by the surplus candidates. revenues. I am yours respectfully.

THE SLAVE-TRADE FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 15, 1859.

I said in a recent letter that a dozen or twen y slavers I said in a recent letter that a dozen or twenty slavers left this port annually. Facts that have recently come to my knowledge convince me that this statement is no exaggeration. The forbidden traffic is, of course, conducted with the profoundest scorecy, and it is not possible for any one person, even though he were an operator himself, to know the whole extent of the business, and name all the parties engaged in it, as it is not a monopoly, but open to the competition of every daring man with money, like any other pursuit. There is a class of general facts, however, which cannot be kept wholly secret, and which are probably well known to many persons beside your correspondert.

not be kept wholly secret, and which are probably well known to many persons beside your corespondent.

The slave-trade, like many other trades, has its managers, its brokers, or go betweens, and its capitalists. The first class is composed of Cubans, Brazilians, Portuguese, and occasionally Americans—the atter from New-York, Beston and other down-East ports, and Baltimore. Most of them were originally engaged in the legitimate African trade, and, while in quest of palm oil and ivery, were drawn into the slave business by becoming acquained with its facilities and profits. They are perfectly femiliar with the African coast and rivers, and are acclimated to the country. Of course, they are thorough dare-devils by nature, for no other men would assume the fearful risks of the traffic. The second class, or go-betweens, are very pleasant, city, degantly cressed and be-diamonded persons—mostly Cubans—who put up at our best hottels, visit the great watering places, lounge in the countries of the opera, mark the time with their heavy-jeweled fingers, and indulge in octentationsly uttered "bravas." Our best society" welcomes them as it does all other gamey adventurers. It is in the wealthy but vulgar cheles, to which their superficial attractions and intomitable impudence gain them ready access, that they pick up capital for the trade. Confidence once established, the subject is skilfally introduced, speculative avarice is aroused, and the man who swindles his tellow creature in the banking, brekering or other business, is very easily reconciled to the delinquencies of the slave-trade. It will pay magnificently, or at least it does in seven cases out of ten, and that is all he wants to know. He is introduced to the first class, the managers, and negotiations are soon closed. The contracts ertered into,

out of ten, and that is all he wants to know. He is introduced to the first class, the managers, and negotiations are soon closed. The contracts extered into, though fraudulent in law, are, without doubt, as faithfully and honorably observed as many others that are invested with every legal solemnity. I know of two ladies, now attracting adoration at a fashionable watering place, who invested in a little venture of this kind not long ago, and, as a result, have augmented their banking accounts—one to the extent of \$23,000 and the other \$15,000. The headquarters of the traffic in this city are mainly in South, William, Broad and Water streets. Two vessels are now fitting out here for the business. I have not written the above as a sensation

graph, for as a complete expose of the slave trade in its relation to New-York. Since penning it, I have seen a long pretentions article in The Herald, purporting to tell all that is known upon the subject. The writer is correct in his historical facts, but is evidently ignorant of the trade as it is carried on to-day, almost within the shadow of Trinity Church steeple.

From The Albany Journal, Aug 20.

Garritt Vanderpool, a well-known and highly respected farmer, lives about seven miles west of the city and one mile west of the Bethlehem Church. When and one mile west of the Bethlehem Church. When at work in his barn on the morning of the mysterious commotion herstofore referred to, and about two minutes after the noise which attracted his attention had ceased, he heard what sounded like a small stone thrown against the side of his carriage-house. On looking up he saw the object fall, and at once picked it up. It is about the size of a pigeon's egg, troken through the center, and is partly covered with a black substance. Mr. V. says there is no stone on his farm like it, and is fully persuaded that it is a part of the exploded meteor. Others also think so. It will be examined by competent judges, and the result property anired by competent judges, and the result properly

announced.

Correspondence of The Hartford Courant.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Aug. 18.

I notice in yesterday's issue of your paper an article respecting the meteoric appearance observed in the neighborhood of Troy on the morning of the 11th inst. About twenty minutes before Sociock on the morning of that day, I was standing with a friend in a position facing the northern horizon, when our attention was structed by an unusual appearance in the heavens—a luminous body, equal to the sun in brightness, was seen about ten degrees west of the meridiae, and passing rapidly in a western direction; when within apparently twenty degrees of the horizon, it disappeared for an instant, and then, on reappearing, seemed to explode. Its last appearance was not unlike that of a large sky-rocket in the act of explosion. We listened for the report, but heard none. The sun was shining brightly at the time, which would have rendered the phenomer on invisible to all except those whose attention for the report however themsered to he directed to that

four years ago, in his charming "Letters from under a Bridge:

four years ago, in his charming "Letters from under a Bridge:"

"I should have foreboded a dull diuner if in the open brow, the clear sunny eye, and unembarrassed repose of the beautiful and expressive mouth of Lady Biessington, I had not result the promise of a change. It came presently. With a tect, of which the subtle case and grace can in no way be conveyed into description, she gathered up the colwech threads of conversation going on at different parts of the table, and, by the most apparent socident, flung them into Disraell's fugers, like the ribbons of a four-inhand. And, if so coarse a figure can fillustrate it, he took the while hand like a master. It was an appeal to his opinion on a subject he well understood, and he burst at once, without preface, into that firry vein of eloquences which, hearing many times stor, and always with new delight, have stamped Disraell on my mind as the most wonder-ful talker I have ever had the fortune to meet. He is any hing but a declaimer. You would never think him on stilts. If he catches himself in a rheorical seutence, he mocks at it in the next breath. He is satirical, concemptuous, pathetic, homorous, everything in a moment; and his conversation on any subject whatever, embraces the omnibus rebus, et quibuddum altis. Add to this, that Disraell's is the most intellectual face in England—pale, regular and overshadowed with the most inxuriant masses of raven-black hair; and you will scarce wonder that, meeting him for the first time, Lond Durhaim was (as he was expected to be by the Aspasia of that Londou Academy), impressed, he was not carried away as we were. That would have been unlike Lord Durhaim, He gave his whole mind to the brilliant metter blazing before him; but the telescope of indement was in his hand—to withdraw at pissure. He has evidently native to his blood, that great quality of a stateman—return. Distaell and he formed at the moment a finely our trasted picture. Understanding his game perfectly, the suther deferred, constantly and adrivity, to the

SUIT FOR \$150,000 FOR THE NON-OPENING OF A SHIP-CHANNEL FEON THE MISSISPIPITO THE GULF OF MEXICO.—Stanley Mathews, esq., United States District Attorney, yesterday commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court in the name of the Government, against Richard M. Corwin, John M. Corwin, and William Wiswell, jr., on a bond executed by Waldo P. Craig and William Russell Righter, in the penal sum of \$75,000, dated November 13, 1856. The parties agreed to open a straight ship-channel at the outlet of the Mississippi river into the Gulf of Mexico, by way of the "South-west Pass," said channel to be twenty feet in depth, throughout a well-defined width of three hundred feet, and to keep the same open for a period of four and a half years from the completion.

A similar suit was commenced against the same parties, on their bond for \$75,000, conditional for the opening of a ship-channel at the outlet of the Mississippi river into the Gulf of Mexico, of the same depth and length, through what is known as the "Pass a Coutro." The complaint alleges that neither contract has been fulfilled, and hence claim damages to the extent of \$150,000.

Last Friday Mr. Wm. M. Newell, of New-York, caught a muscalonge in the St. Lawrence, near Cape Vincent, which weighed 35 lbs; Mr. White, of Philadelphia, caught one weighing 12 lbs.; R. I. Meigs, of Watertown, caught one weighing 17 lbs.; Mr. Wilbeck, of Lockport, caught one weighing 18 lbs.; on Monday, Mr. H. Betts caught one weighing 39 lbs.; and Mr. Ward caught on Saturday two weighing 17 and 17 lbs. Beat all this who can.

[Rome Sen. SUIT FOR \$150,000 FOR THE NON-OPENING OF A